Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

solved in much water, in which case a small quantity of sesquioxide of iron drops to the bottom of the vessel; if, however, the solution of the salt is concentrated, the separation of this oxide seems not to take place. The iron in this mineral varies in quantity, and he thought it might at times be entirely wanting, for magnesia and protoxide of iron may substitute each other, and for this reason he did not introduce it into the formula.

When he first determined the mineral, it was supposed to be Pickeringite, because the general appearance, the reactions with the blowpipe, its solubility, and all the elements contained in it are the same; only the quantitative analysis showed the differences in the ratios of the constituents.

Sonomaite occurs in silky, colorless crystals.

Specific gravity in alcohol of 95 per cent. = 1.982; in water it would therefore be = 1.604.

Klauer described (Gmelin's Handbuch der Chemie, 2, 315) a salt which differs from this only in having 3 æq. of water more.

Explorations in South America.—Prof. Cope stated that an expedition had been planned in this city for the exploration of the sources of the Madeira River, and of the eastern slopes of the Andes in Bolivia. Prof. James Orton had taken charge of the party, which included a corps of scientific assistants. As the region in question is the least known in South America, important results are anticipated. It was hoped that the Academy would be able to avail itself of these in the increase of its collections, etc. The expedition sailed on the 25th of October last.

November 14.

The President, Dr. Ruschenberger, in the chair.

Thirty-six members present.

A paper entitled "Note on a Cirripede of the Californian Miocene, with remarks on Fossil Shells," by T. A. Conrad, was presented for publication.

On Boussingaultite and other Minerals from Sonoma County, California.—Mr. E. Goldsmith stated that among the minerals brought by Dr. F. V. Hayden from Sonoma County, Cal., was one which he thought proper to call Boussingaultite. Although he had not been able to find in the current literature an analysis of the mineral to which Bechi had given this name in 1864, still he presumed that it might be that. It is stated, however, in Dana's Descriptive Min., p. 635, that Boussingaultite is mascagnite with some sulphate magnesia; whereas the mineral which Mr. G. analyzed seems to be sulphate magnesia ammonia. The